

SUPER HARD AND TOUGH NANO-CRYSTAL AUSTENITE STEEL BULK
MATERIAL WITH AN IMPROVED CORROSION RESISTANCE, AND ITS
PREPARATION PROCESS

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ART FIELD

The present invention relates generally to a metal material, and more particularly to a super hard and tough nano-crystal austenite steel bulk material with an improved corrosion resistance, and its preparation process.

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BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

As the Hall-Petch relationship teaches, metal material strength increases with decreasing crystal grain diameter D , and such strength dependency on grain diameter holds even at or near $D = 50$ to 100 nm that means nano-size level crystal grains. Thus, reducing crystal grain diameters down to the ultra-fine, nano-size levels now becomes one of the most important means ever for the reinforcement of metal materials. Some technical journals suggest that reducing D down to ultra-fine sizes of as fine as a few nm causes superplasticity to come out.

There are also some reports that regarding magnetic elements such as iron, cobalt and nickel, in nano-order grain ranges coercive force decreases and soft magnetism improves with decreasing D , which are not found when the crystal grain diameter D is in micron-order ranges.

However, the crystal grain diameter D of most metal materials produced by melting are usually on the order of

a few microns to a few tens of microns, and D can hardly be reduced down to the nano-order even by post-treatments. Even with controlled rolling that is an important micro-processing of steel crystal grains, for instance, the
5 lowest possible limit to grain diameters is of the order of at most 4 to 5 μm . In other words, with such ordinary processes it is impossible to obtain materials whose grain diameters are reduced down to the nano-size level.

For instance, intermetallic compounds such as Ni_3Al ,
10 Co_3Ti , $\text{Ni}_3(\text{Si}, \text{Ti})$ and TiAl that provide useful heat-resistant materials and super hard materials, and oxide- and non-oxide based ceramic materials such as Al_2O_3 , ZrO_2 , TiC , Cr_3C_2 , TiN and TiB_2 are all generally less susceptible to plastic processing at normal temperature because of
15 being fragile, and forming processes using super plasticity in relatively high temperature regions become very important.

For the development of superplasticity, however, it is required to reduce their crystal grain diameters down
20 to the nano-size level or an nano-order close thereto. Never until now are there any ultra-fine powders sufficient to meet such forming processes available.

As nitrogen (N) in an amount of, e.g., about 0.9% (by mass) is added to a chromium-nickel type stainless
25 steel having a composition equivalent to that of SUS 304 that is typical austenite stainless steel, the resulting stainless steel having a high nitrogen concentration increases in offset yield strength (yield strength) to

about three times as high as that of SUS 304 stainless steel, with no decrease in fracture toughness yet with much more improvements in corrosion resistance in general and pitting corrosion resistance in particular and much
5 more reductions in sensitivity to stress corrosion cracking. Moreover, nitrogen, because of being an extremely strong austenite-stabilization element, is not only capable of superseding expensive nickel with no damage to the above strength properties and corrosion
10 resistance, but also has superior properties such as the effect on holding back process-inducing martensitic transformation under intensive cold processing conditions.

Such effects of N are also true for chromium-manganese type austenite steels. From such considerations,
15 chromium-nickel and chromium-manganese type austenite steels having a high nitrogen concentration have recently attracted considerable attentions as the coming generation of promising new materials.

So far, high-N austenite steels having nitrogen in
20 an amount of up to about 0.1 to 2% (by mass) have been manufactured by melting solidification processes usually in nitrogenous atmospheres, high-temperature solid diffusion sintering processes in nitrogen gas atmospheres, etc. With those processes, however, it is required that
25 the higher the concentration of nitrogen in the end steel, the higher the pressure of nitrogen gas in the atmosphere, offering problems in connection with high-temperature, high-pressure operations and work safety.

Referring here to generally available steel materials inclusive of austenite steel, the finer the crystal grains, the ever higher the effect on strength (hardness) becomes, as is the case with other metals, and
5 high-N austenite steel, too, is now intensively studied for much finer crystal grain diameters. However, it is still very difficult to reduce crystal grains down to the nano-size level; any satisfactory ultra-fine crystal grain material is not achievable as yet, although some high-N
10 austenite steels having a crystal grain structure of the order of a few tens of μm are somehow obtainable.

But then, in high-manganese austenite that attracts great attention as a steel species that could have a dominant role in the coming generation of large-scale
15 technologies (peripheral technologies in linear motor cars, superconduction applied systems, etc.), too, any material having a crystal grain structure of the nano-order is not available as yet, as is the case with the chromium-nickel, and chromium-manganese type austenite steels.

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DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION

The present invention has for its objection the provision of satisfactory solutions to the above problems.

Basically, the present invention makes use of
25 mechanical milling (MM) or mechanical alloying (MA) of a powder mixture of powders of an elementary single metal and powders of other metal additives or the like. The resulting nano-crystal fine powders are cosolidated by

forming-by-sintering, thereby providing a bulk material, composed of an aggregate of grains of nano-size levels, and having strength (high strength) or hardness (super hardness) close to the finest possible limit. Furthermore, 5 crystal grains of magnetic elements such as iron, cobalt and nickel are reduced down to nano-size levels so as to provide a novel material showing much better soft magnetism.

The present invention also provides a novel process 10 for preparing a non-magnetic, high-nitrogen nano-crystal austenite steel material having super hardness and toughness with an improved corrosion resistance (pitting-corrosion resistance) by applying mechanical alloying (MA) to an elementary powder mixture of iron and chromium, 15 nickel, manganese, carbon or the like with a nitrogen source substance such as iron nitride, using a ball mill or the like and then applying forming-by-sintering to the resultant nano-crystal austenite steel fine powders, thereby obtaining a nano-crystal austenite steel bulk 20 material containing a solid-solution type nitrogen in an amount of preferably 0.1 to 2.0% (by mass), more preferably 0.3 to 1.0% (by mass), and even more preferably 0.4 to 0.9% (by mass).

Furthermore, the present invention provides a high- 25 manganese austenite steel having a nano-order crystal structure through the application of mechanical alloying and forming-by-sintering similar to that mentioned above.

Thus, the present invention is concerned with

austenite steel bulk materials constructed as recited below, and their preparation processes and uses.

(1) A super hard and tough austenite steel bulk material with an improved corrosion resistance, comprising
5 an aggregate of austenite nano-crystal grains containing a solid-solution type nitrogen in an amount of 0.1 to 2.0% (by mass), characterized in that a metal oxide or a semimetal oxide exists as a crystal grain growth inhibitor between or in said nano-crystal grains, or between and in
10 said nano-crystal grains.

(2) A super hard and tough austenite steel bulk material with an improved corrosion resistance, comprising an aggregate of austenite nano-crystal grains containing a solid-solution type nitrogen in an amount of 0.1 to 2.0%
15 (by mass), characterized in that a metal nitride or a semimetal nitride exists as a crystal grain growth inhibitor between or in said nano-crystal grains, or between and in said nano-crystal grains.

(3) A super hard and tough austenite steel bulk
20 material with an improved corrosion resistance, comprising an aggregate of austenite nano-crystal grains containing a solid-solution type nitrogen in an amount of 0.1 to 2.0% (by mass), characterized in that a metal carbide or a semimetal carbide exists as a crystal grain growth
25 inhibitor between or in said nano-crystal grains, or between and in said nano-crystal grains.

(4) A super hard and tough austenite steel bulk material with an improved corrosion resistance, comprising

an aggregate of austenite nano-crystal grains containing a solid-solution type nitrogen in an amount of 0.1 to 2.0% (by mass), characterized in that a metal silicide or a semimetal silicide exists as a crystal grain growth inhibitor between or in said nano-crystal grains, or between and in said nano-crystal grains.

(5) A super hard and tough austenite steel bulk material with an improved corrosion resistance, comprising an aggregate of austenite nano-crystal grains containing a solid-solution type nitrogen in an amount of 0.1 to 2.0% (by mass), characterized in that a metal boride or a semimetal boride exists as a crystal grain growth inhibitor between or in said nano-crystal grains, or between and in said nano-crystal grains.

(6) A super hard and tough austenite steel bulk material with an improved corrosion resistance, comprising an aggregate of austenite nano-crystal grains containing a solid-solution type nitrogen in an amount of 0.1 to 2.0% (by mass), characterized in that at least two selected from the group consisting of (1) a metal oxide or a semimetal oxide, (2) a metal nitride or a semimetal nitride, (3) a metal carbide or a semimetal carbide, (4) a metal silicide or a semimetal silicide and (5) a metal boride or a semimetal boride exist as a crystal grain growth inhibitor between or in said nano-crystal grains, or between and in said nano-crystal grains.

(7) The super hard and tough nano-crystal austenite steel bulk material with an improved corrosion

resistance according to any one of (1) to (6) above,
characterized in that said austenite steel bulk material
comprising an aggregate of austenite nano-crystal grains
containing 0.1 to 2.0% (by mass) of a solid-solution type
5 nitrogen contains in a structure thereof less than 50% of
ferrite nano-crystal grains.

(8) The super hard and tough nano-crystal
austenite steel bulk material with an improved corrosion
resistance according to any one of (1) to (7) above,
10 characterized in that said bulk material comprising an
aggregate of austenite nano-crystal grains containing 0.1
to 2.0% (by mass) of a solid-solution type nitrogen
contains 0.1 to 5.0% (by mass) of nitrogen.

Referring now to the significance of why the above
15 nano-crystal austenite steel bulk material should contain
0.1 to 5.0% by mass of nitrogen, nitrogen contents of less
than 0.1% are less effective for increases in the hardness
of that bulk material; however, insofar as the nitrogen
content is in the range of 0.1 to 5.0% by mass, the
20 hardness increases with increasing nitrogen content.

As the nitrogen content is greater than 5.0%,
however, there is not only no noticeable increase in the
hardness of the bulk material but also a noticeable
decrease in toughness.

25 Referring then to the advantages obtained by
allowing the austenite nano-crystal grains that form part
of the nano-crystal austenite steel bulk material to
contain 0.1 to 2.0% (by mass) of a solid-solution type

nitrogen, insofar as the solid-solution type nitrogen concentration (content) is in the range of 0.1 to 2.0% by mass, much of the nitrogen forms an effective solid solution with an austenite crystal matrix, so that the
5 hardness and strength of that bulk material increase largely with increasing nitrogen content. In addition, especially when the nitrogen concentration is in the range of 0.1 to 0.9% (by mass) as mentioned later, a nano-crystal austenite steel bulk material much higher in
10 toughness is obtainable.

(9) The super hard and tough nano-crystal austenite steel bulk material with an improved corrosion resistance according to any one of (1), (6) and (7) above, characterized in that said austenite steel bulk material
15 comprising austenite nano-crystal grains containing 0.1 to 2.0% (by mass) of a solid-solution type nitrogen or an aggregate thereof contains 0.01 to 1.0% (by mass) of oxygen in a metal oxide or semimetal oxide form.

(10) The super hard and tough nano-crystal
20 austenite steel bulk material with an improved corrosion resistance according to any one of (2), (6), (7) and (8) above, characterized in that said bulk material comprising an aggregate of austenite nano-crystal grains containing 0.1 to 2.0% (by mass) of a solid-solution type nitrogen
25 contains a nitrogen compound in an amount of 1 to 30% (by mass).

(11) The super hard and tough nano-crystal austenite steel bulk material with an improved corrosion

resistance according to any one of (1) to (10) above,
characterized in that said bulk material comprising an
aggregate of austenite nano-crystal grains containing 0.1
to 2.0% (by mass) of a solid-solution type nitrogen
5 comprises a nitrogen-affinity metal element that has a
stronger chemical affinity for nitrogen than iron,
such as niobium, tantalum, manganese, and chromium, so as
to prevent denitrification during a forming-by-sintering
process thereof.

10 (12) The super hard and tough nano-crystal
austenite steel bulk material with an improved corrosion
resistance according to any one of (1) to (11) above,
characterized in that said bulk material comprising an
aggregate of austenite nano-crystal grains containing 0.1
15 to 2.0% (by mass) of a solid-solution type nitrogen has a
steel forming and blending composition comprising 12 to
30% (by mass) of Cr, 0 to 20% (by mass) of Ni, 0 to 30%
(by mass) of Mn, 0.1 to 5% (by mass) of N and 0.02 to 1.0%
(by mass) of C with the rest being substantially Fe.

20 (13) The super hard and tough nano-crystal
austenite steel bulk material with an improved corrosion
resistance according to any one of (1) to (9) above,
characterized in that said bulk material comprising an
aggregate of austenite nano-crystal grains containing 0.1
25 to 2.0% (by mass) of a solid-solution type nitrogen has a
steel forming and blending composition comprising 12 to
30% (by mass) of Cr, 0 to 20% (by mass) of Ni, 0 to 30%
(by mass) of Mn, up to 30% (by mass) of N (of a compound

type) and 0.01 to 1.0% (by mass) of C with the rest being substantially Fe.

(14) The super hard and tough nano-crystal austenite steel bulk material with an improved corrosion resistance according to any one of (1) to (11) above, characterized in that said bulk material comprising an aggregate of austenite nano-crystal grains containing 0.1 to 2.0% (by mass) of a solid-solution type nitrogen has a steel forming and blending composition comprising 4 to 40% (by mass) of Mn, 0.1 to 5% (by mass) of N, 0.1 to 2.0% (by mass) of C and 3 to 10% (by mass) of Cr with the rest being substantially Fe.

(15) The super hard and tough nano-crystal austenite steel bulk material with an improved corrosion resistance according to any one of (1) to (11) above, characterized in that said bulk material comprising an aggregate of austenite nano-crystal grains containing 0.1 to 2.0% (by mass) of a solid-solution type nitrogen has a steel forming and blending composition comprising 4 to 40% (by mass) of Mn, up to 30% (by mass) of N (of a compound type), 0.1 to 2.0% (by mass) of C and 3 to 10% (by mass) of Cr with the rest being substantially Fe.

(16) The super hard and tough nano-crystal austenite steel bulk material with an improved corrosion resistance according to any one of (1) to (15) above, characterized in that said austenite nano-crystal grains containing 0.1 to 2.0% (by mass) of a solid-solution type nitrogen have been obtained by mechanical alloying (MA)

using a ball mill or the like.

(17) The super hard and tough nano-crystal austenite steel bulk material with an improved corrosion resistance according to any one of (1) to (16) above, characterized by comprising an aggregate of austenite nano-crystal grains containing 0.3 to 1.0% (by mass) of a solid-solution type nitrogen and having a crystal grain diameter of 50 to 1,000 nm.

(18) The super hard and tough nano-crystal austenite steel bulk material with an improved corrosion resistance according to any one of (1) to (16) above, characterized by comprising an aggregate of austenite nano-crystal grains containing 0.4 to 0.9% (by mass) of a solid-solution type nitrogen and having a crystal grain diameter of 75 to 500 nm.

(19) The super hard and tough nano-crystal austenite steel bulk material with an improved corrosion resistance according to any one of (1) to (16) above, characterized by comprising an aggregate of austenite nano-crystal grains containing 0.4 to 0.9% (by mass) of a solid-solution type nitrogen and having a crystal grain diameter of 100 to 300 nm.

Referring here to the advantages obtained by allowing the austenite nano-crystal grains that form part of the nano-crystal austenite steel bulk material to contain the solid-solution type nitrogen in an amount of preferably 0.3 to 1.0% (by mass), and more preferably 0.4 to 0.9% (by mass), the content of the solid-solution type

nitrogen of less than 0.3% is incapable of significantly increasing the hardness of the bulk material, whereas the content of greater than 1.0% does not give rise to any improvement in toughness, although there is some increase
5 in the hardness of the bulk material. In the content range of 0.3 to 1.0% (by mass), especially 0.4 to 0.9% (by mass), much higher hardness is obtained in combination with high toughness.

Referring then to the significance of why the
10 austenite nano-crystal grains that form part of the nano-crystal austenite steel bulk material should have a crystal grain diameter of preferably 50 to 1,000 nm, more preferably 75 to 500 nm, and even more preferably 100 to 300 nm, crystal grain diameters of less than 50 nm do not
15 provide any practical material, because the bulk material is less susceptible to plastic processing due to the fact that there is an extreme decrease in the density of dislocations that provide a medium for plastic deformation. As the crystal grain diameters exceed 1,000 nm, on the
20 other hand, offset yield strength (strength) drops unavoidably, although the bulk material is capable of easy plastic processing because there is an increased dislocation density. If the bulk material has an austenite crystal grain diameter of preferably 50 to 1,000
25 nm, more preferably 75 to 500 nm, and even more preferably 100 to 300 nm, then it offers an ideal austenite steel bulk material that has high offset yield strength (strength) and is capable of easier plastic processing.

It is here noted that in applications where no extremely high strength is needed, it is preferable to bring the annealing temperature of the bulk material after formed by sintering up to about 1,200°C to 1,250°C, because
5 within a shorter period of time it is possible to produce an austenite steel bulk material having a large crystal grain diameter of up to about 5,000 nm (5 μm) or larger, which is hardly produced by melting processes.

(20) A process for preparing a nano-crystal austenite steel bulk material, characterized by involving
10 steps of:

mixing fine powders of respective austenite steel forming components such as iron and chromium, nickel, manganese, carbon or the like together with a substance
15 that becomes a nitrogen source,

applying mechanical alloying (MA) to a mixture, using a ball mill or the like, thereby preparing fine powders of nano-crystal austenite steel having a high nitrogen concentration, and

20 applying to said fine powders of said nano-crystal austenite steel forming-by-sintering treatment such as forming-by-sintering using one means selected from the group consisting of (1) rolling, (2) spark plasma sintering, (3) extrusion, (4) hot isostatic press
25 sintering (HIP), (5) cold isostatic pressing (CIP), (6) cold pressing, (7) hot pressing, (8) forging, and (9) swaging or two or more thereof in combination or explosive

forming, thereby obtaining a super hard and tough austenite steel bulk material with an improved corrosion resistance, which comprises an aggregate of austenite nano-crystal grains containing 0.1 to 2.0% (by mass) of a solid-solution type nitrogen.

(21) A process for preparing a nano-crystal austenite steel bulk material, characterized by involving steps of:

mixing fine powders of respective austenite steel forming components such as iron and chromium, nickel, manganese, carbon or the like together with a substance that becomes a nitrogen source,

applying mechanical alloying (MA) to a mixture, using a ball mill or the like, thereby preparing fine powders of nano-crystal austenite steel having a high nitrogen concentration, and

applying to said fine powders of said nano-crystal austenite steel forming-by-sintering treatment in air, an oxidation-inhibition atmosphere or a vacuum such as at least one means selected from the group consisting of (1) rolling, (2) spark plasma sintering, (3) extrusion, (4) hot isostatic press sintering (HIP), (5) hot pressing, (6) forging, and (7) swaging or two or more thereof in combination, or explosive forming, followed by quenching, thereby obtaining a super hard and tough austenite steel bulk material with an improved corrosion resistance, which comprises an aggregate of austenite nano-crystal grains containing 0.1 to 2.0% (by mass) of a solid-solution type

nitrogen.

(22) A process for preparing a nano-crystal austenite steel bulk material, characterized by involving steps of:

5 mixing fine powders of respective austenite steel forming components such as iron and chromium, nickel, manganese, carbon or the like together with a substance that becomes a nitrogen source,

10 applying mechanical alloying (MA) to a mixture, using a ball mill or the like, thereby preparing fine powders of nano-crystal austenite steel having a high nitrogen concentration, and

15 applying spark plasma sintering to said fine powders of said nano-crystal austenite steel in a vacuum or an oxidization-inhibition atmosphere for forming-by-sintering, thereby obtaining a super hard and tough austenite steel bulk material with an improved corrosion resistance, which comprises an aggregate of austenite nano-crystal grains containing preferably 0.3 to 1.0% (by mass), more
20 preferably 0.4 to 0.9% (by mass) of a solid-solution type nitrogen, and having a crystal grain diameter of preferably 50 to 1,000 nm, more preferably 75 to 500 nm, even more preferably 100 to 300 nm.

(23) A process for preparing a nano-crystal
25 austenite steel bulk material, characterized by involving steps of:

 mixing fine powders of respective austenite steel forming components such as iron and chromium, nickel,

manganese, carbon or the like together with a substance
that becomes a nitrogen source,

applying mechanical alloying (MA) to a mixture,
using a ball mill or the like, thereby preparing fine
5 powders of nano-crystal austenite steel having a high
nitrogen concentration, and

applying spark plasma sintering to said fine powders
of said nano-crystal austenite steel in a vacuum or an
oxidization-inhibition atmosphere for forming-by-sintering,
10 followed by rolling and quenching, thereby obtaining a
super hard and tough austenite steel bulk material with an
improved corrosion resistance, which comprises an
aggregate of austenite nano-crystal grains containing
preferably 0.3 to 1.0% (by mass), more preferably 0.4 to
15 0.9% (by mass) of a solid-solution type nitrogen, and
having a crystal grain diameter of preferably 50 to 1,000
nm, more preferably 75 to 500 nm, even more preferably 100
to 300 nm.

(24) The process for preparing a nano-crystal
20 austenite steel bulk material according to (20) or (22)
above, characterized in that said quenched formed product
is annealed at a temperature of 800 to 1,250°C for 60
minutes or shorter, and further quenched.

(25) The process for preparing a nano-crystal
25 austenite steel bulk material according to (21) or (23)
above, characterized in that said quenched formed product
is annealed at a temperature of 800 to 1,250°C for 60

minutes or shorter, and further quenched.

(26) The process for preparing a nano-crystal austenite steel bulk material according to any one of (20) to (25) above, characterized in that said substance that
5 becomes a nitrogen source is one or two or more substances selected from the group consisting of N_2 gas, NH_3 gas, iron nitride, chromium nitride, and manganese nitride.

(27) The process for preparing a nano-crystal austenite steel bulk material according to any one of (20)
10 to (26) above, characterized in that an atmosphere in which said mechanical alloying is applied is any one gas selected from the group consisting of (1) an inert gas such as argon gas, (2) N_2 gas, and (3) NH_3 gas or a mixed gas of two or more gases selected from (1) to (3).

15 (28) The process for preparing a nano-crystal austenite steel bulk material according to any one of (20) to (27) above, characterized in that an atmosphere in which said mechanical alloying is applied is an atmosphere of a gas with some reducing substance such as H_2 gas added
20 thereto.

(29) The process for preparing a nano-crystal austenite steel bulk material according to any one of (20) to (26) above, characterized in that an atmosphere in which said mechanical alloying is applied is a vacuum, a
25 reducing atmosphere with some reducing substance such as H_2 gas added to a vacuum or a reducing atmosphere.

(30) The process for preparing a nano-crystal austenite steel bulk material according to any one of (20)

to (29) above, characterized in that said respective austenite steel forming components such as iron and chromium, nickel, manganese, carbon or the like are mixed with 1 to 10% by volume of a metal nitride such as AlN, NbN, and Cr₂N or 0.5 to 10% (by mass) of a nitrogen affinity metal that has a stronger chemical affinity for nitrogen than for iron, such as niobium, tantalum, manganese, chromium, tungsten, and molybdenum or cobalt together with said substance that becomes a nitrogen source, and said additive nitride is dispersed or said metal element or a nitride, carbo-nitride or the like thereof is precipitated and dispersed in a mechanical alloying (MA) process and a process of forming-by-sintering of mechanically alloyed (MA) powders, thereby obtaining a super hard and tough austenite steel bulk material having an improved corrosion resistance.

(31) The process for preparing a nano-crystal austenite steel bulk material according to any one of (20) to (30) above, characterized in that said respective austenite steel forming components such as iron and chromium, nickel, manganese, carbon or the like are mixed with 1 to 10% by volume of a grain dispersant comprising a metal or semimetal nitride such as AlN, NbN, TaN, Si₃N₄, and TiN together with said substance that becomes a nitrogen source, and crystal grains are more finely divided on a nano-size level in a mechanical alloying (MA) process and crystal grains are prevented from becoming coarse in a forming-by-sintering process of mechanically

alloyed (MA) powders, thereby obtaining a super hard and tough austenite steel bulk material having an improved corrosion resistance.

(32) The process for preparing a nano-crystal austenite steel bulk material according to any one of (20) to (29) and (31) above, characterized in that respective fine powders of austenite steel-forming components for a high manganese-carbon steel type composed mainly of iron, manganese and carbon are mixed with fine powders of a metal nitride such as iron nitride that becomes a nitrogen source, mechanical alloying (MA) is applied to a mixture in an inert gas such as argon gas, a vacuum, a vacuum with some reducing substance such as H₂ gas added thereto or a reducing atmosphere, thereby preparing powers of nano-crystal austenite steel comprising 4 to 40% (by mass) of Mn, 0.1 to 5.0% (by mass) of N, 0.1 to 2.0% (by mass) of C and 3.0 to 10.0% (by mass) of Cr with the rest being substantially Fe, and forming-by-sintering treatment like hot forming-by-sintering such as sheath rolling, spark plasma sintering, and extrusion or explosive forming is applied to said powders of said austenite steel, thereby obtaining a super hard and tough austenite steel bulk material having an improved corrosion resistance.

(33) The process for preparing a nano-crystal austenite steel bulk material according to any one of (20) to (32) above, characterized in that said austenite steel-forming and blending composition comprises 12 to 30% (by mass) of Cr, 0 to 20% (by mass) of Ni, 0 to 30% (by mass)

of Mn, 0.1 to 5.0% (by mass) of N and 0.02 to 1.0% (by mass) of C with the rest being substantially Fe, and said forming-by-sintering is carried out at a temperature of 600 to 1,250°C.

5 (34) The process for preparing a nano-crystal austenite steel bulk material according to any one of (20) to (31) above, characterized in that an amount of oxygen entrapped from a mechanical alloying vessel, hard steel balls or the like into said high-nitrogen nano-crystal
10 austenite steel powders during mechanical alloying (MA) is adjusted to 0.01 to 1.0% (by mass), and a metal oxide or a semimetal oxide that is a compound of said oxygen is used to more finely divide crystal grains on a nano-size level in a mechanical alloying (MA) process, and prevent crystal
15 grains from becoming coarse in a forming-by-sintering process of mechanically alloyed (MA) powders.

 (35) Mechanical clamping materials such as high tensile strength bolts and nuts; bulletproof materials such as bulletproof sheets and bulletproof vests;
20 mechanical tools and members such as dies, drills, springs and gears; artificial medical materials such as artificial bones, artificial joints and artificial dental roots; medical mechanical tools such as injection needles, surgeon's knives and catheters; die materials used in
25 press operations such as deep drawing, powder compacting, forging, press forming, and wire drawing; hydrogen storage tanks (that make use of much better hydrogen resistance);

sharp-edged tools such as kitchen knives, razors and
scissors; turbine members such as turbine fins and turbine
blades; defensive weapons such as fortifications,
bulletproof walls, firearms and tanks; sporting materials
5 such as skating and sledging materials; chemical plant
materials such as pipes, tanks, valves and desalination
equipment for seawater; chemical reaction vessels; atomic
power generator materials; flying object materials such as
rockets, jet planes and space stations; light-weight
10 housing materials for personal computers and attaché
cases; materials for transport systems such as automobiles,
ships, linear motorcars and deep submergence vehicles;
cold weather-resistant materials; ship lifts; window
frames; structural materials; traps, etc., all formed of
15 the nano-crystal austenite steel bulk material according
to any one of (1) to (19) above.

According to the invention, as either mechanical
milling (MM) or mechanical alloying (MA) is applied to a
powdery material of a single metal, it is formed into
20 powders having an ultra-fine crystal grain structure. By
the forming-by-sintering of those powders at a temperature
of nearly 900 to 1,000°C, the metal bulk material can be
easily prepared.

As mechanical alloying (MA) is applied to a powdery
25 mixture of powders of a practical single metal such as
iron, cobalt, nickel, and aluminum with carbon, niobium,
titanium or the like added thereto, there is obtained a

more ultra-fine crystal grain structure. Such forming-by-sintering as mentioned above readily gives a bulk material having a nano-crystal grain structure, which is much higher than that obtained by melting in terms of strength and hardness.

With a magnetic element such as iron or cobalt whose crystal grain diameter is reduced by MM down to the nano-order level, the smaller the grain diameter, the higher the soft magnetism becomes.

According to the invention, as mechanical alloying (MA) is applied to an elementary powder mixture of, e.g., the chromium-nickel or chromium-manganese type comprising iron and chromium, nickel, manganese, carbon or the like while Fe-N alloy powders or the like are used as a nitrogen source material, the component elements in the raw powders are mechanically alloyed (austenitized) without recourse to any melting process, thereby obtaining austenite steel powders which have a nano-size crystal grain structure that can never be achieved by conventional processes, and which is much more reinforced through solid-solution strengthening by solid solution of nitrogen into an austenite phase. Even in the next forming-by-sintering process of the austenite steel powders, the nano-crystal structure is held substantially intact by the pinning of austenite crystal grain boundaries by some amounts of metal oxides or semimetal oxides that are present in the mechanically alloyed (MA) powders, although there is certain crystal grain growth. Thus, the

synergistic effects of the solid-solution strengthening by nitrogen and the enhanced crystal grain reduction are combined with the toughness inherent in the austenite phase to make it easy to prepare a super hard, strength
5 and tough, non-magnetic, high-nitrogen nano-crystal austenite steel (nano-crystal austenite stainless steel) material having an improved corrosion resistance (pitting corrosion resistance).

In addition, high-manganese austenite steel having a
10 nano-crystal grain structure, too, can be easily prepared by the application of the MA and forming-by-sintering process such as one mentioned above.

BRIEF EXPLANATION OF THE DRAWINGS

15 Fig. 1 is illustrative of the mean crystal grain diameters of each element upon 50-hour mechanical alloying (MA) of powders of iron, cobalt and nickel with other element (A) added thereto in an amount of 15 at%, as used in one specific example of the invention.

20 Fig. 2 is illustrative of changes in coercive force H_c (kOe) depending on the mean crystal grain diameter D of iron, and cobalt treated by mechanical milling (MM), as used in one specific sample of the invention.

Fig. 3 is illustrative of extrusion of a powder
25 sample as used in one specific example of the invention.

Fig. 4 is an X-ray diffraction (XRD) diagram for mechanically alloyed (MA) powders as used in one specific example of the invention.

Fig. 5 is an XRD diagram for mechanically alloyed (MA) powders as used in one specific example of the invention.

Fig. 6 is illustrative of the austenitization (non-magnetization) of mechanically alloyed (MA) powders as used in one specific example of the invention in terms of changes in magnetization M_{max} (emu/g) with mechanical alloying (MA) time (t).

Fig. 7 is illustrative of a forming-by-sintering process using spark plasma sintering (SPS), as applied in one specific example of the invention.

Fig. 8 is illustrative of a forming-by-sintering process using sheath rolling (SR), as applied in one specific example of the invention.

Fig. 9 is an XRD diagram for an MA sample before and after SPS forming-by-sintering at 900°C, as used in one specific example of the invention.

Fig. 10 is a SEM photograph illustrative in section of an MA sample (of about 5 mm in thickness) that was obtained by SPS forming at 900°C, as used in one specific example of the invention.

Fig. 11 is a graph indicative of the residual rate Re (%) of nitrogen in an MA sampled obtained by SPS forming at 900°C, as used in one specific example of the invention.

Fig. 12 is an XRD diagram for an MA sample obtained by SPS forming at 900°C, as used in one specific example

of the invention.

Fig. 13 is illustrative in perspective of a columnar test piece having an annular cutout in the center, used in delayed fracture testing.

5 Explanation of Reference Numerals

1: extrusion die,

2: sample,

3: dummy block,

4: vessel,

10 5: ram,

T: forming temperature, and

t: forming time.

BEST MODE FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

15 In one embodiment of the invention, mechanical alloying (MA) is applied to the fine powders of austenite steel-forming components comprising iron and chromium, nickel, manganese, carbon or the like, using a ball mill or the like at room temperature in an atmosphere of argon
20 or other gas.

The mechanically alloyed powders are easily reduced down to a crystal grain diameter of about 15 to 25 nm by mechanical energy applied by ball milling.

Then, the thus mechanically alloyed powders are
25 vacuum charged in a stainless steel tube (sheath) of about 7 mm in inside diameter, for forming-by-sintering by means of sheath rolling using a rolling machine at a temperature of around 800 to 1,000°C. In this way, a sheet of about

1.5 mm in thickness can be easily prepared.

Furthermore, if mechanical milling (MM) is applied to powders comprising each single element such as iron, cobalt, and nickel to obtain mechanically milled (MM) 5 powders reduced down to nano-order ultra-fine grain diameters, it is then possible to prepare much more improved soft magnetic materials, because coercive force decreases with a grain diameter D decreasing from near critical 20 nm.

10 In another embodiment of the invention, mechanical alloying (MA) is applied to a powder mixture of, for instance, a chromium-nickel or chromium-manganese type material wherein elementary powders such as iron, chromium, nickel and manganese are mixed with a nitrogen (N) source 15 such as iron nitride in such a way as to have a target composition, using a ball mill at room temperature in an atmosphere of argon or other gas.

Thereupon, the mechanically alloying (MA) powders are mechanically alloyed not by way of any melting process 20 under mechanical energy added as by ball milling, so that they can be reduced down to a few nm to a few tens of nm ultra-fine levels, yielding high-nitrogen nano-crystal austenite steel powders of the chromium-nickel or chromium-manganese type.

25 Then, such austenite steel powders are vacuum charged in a stainless steel tube (sheath) of about 7 mm in inside diameter for forming-by-sintering by sheath rolling using a rolling machine at 900°C for instance. It

is thus possible to easily prepare an about 1.5 mm-thick high-nitrogen austenite steel sheet having a nano-crystal structure comprising crystal grains of about 30 to 80 nm.

If the amount of a metal or semimetal oxide form of oxygen inevitably entrapped in the powders that are undergoing mechanical alloying (MA) is usually regulated to up to about 0.5% (by mass), it is then possible to prevent coarsening of crystal grains in the forming-by-sintering process. To enhance such coarsening-prevention effects, it is desirable to add 1 to 10% by volume, especially 3 to 5% by volume of a crystal grain dispersant such as AlN, and NbN to the mechanically alloyed (MA) powders.

If mechanical alloying (MA) is applied to the above elementary powder mixture of iron and chromium, nickel, manganese, carbon or the like with the nitrogen (N) source, e.g., iron nitride and with an additive element having a greater chemical affinity for N than iron, such as niobium, tantalum, chromium, and manganese, in an amount of up to 10% (by mass), refinements of crystal grains are further promoted in the MA process. Furthermore in the forming-by-sintering process, the above additive metal element acts to increase the solubility of N in the matrix (austenite) with a marked decrease in the diffusion coefficient of N, so that if the forming-by-sintering temperature, time, etc. are regulated, it is then possible to achieve nearly complete prevention of denitrification from the matrix phase. It

is to be understood that the addition of a high-melting element such as niobium or tantalum is also helpful for inhibition of coarsening of crystal grains in the forming-by-sintering process.

5 However, the above additive metal element other than manganese is a ferrite-stabilization element that is ineffective unless used in a range without detrimental to the stability of the austenite matrix phase.

10 In yet another embodiment of the invention, mechanical alloying (MA) is applied to an elementary powder mixture having a high-manganese austenite steel composition that contains manganese in an amount of about 20 to 30% (by mass) and comprises iron, manganese and carbon, using a ball mill at room temperature in an
15 atmosphere of argon or other gas.

 Thereupon, the mechanically alloyed alloy powders provide high-manganese nano-crystal austenite steel fine powders of a few nm to a few tens of nm order. As in the first and second embodiments of the invention, forming-by-
20 sintering readily gives an about 1.5-mm thick high-manganese austenite steel having a nano-crystal grain structure of about 50 to 70 nm.

 In this high-manganese steel, too, the effect of nitrogen on solid-solution hardening is much more enhanced
25 by the incorporation of 0.1 to 5.0% (by mass) of nitrogen.

 Thus, in the invention, mechanical alloying (MA) is applied to the elementary powder mixture of, for instance, the chromium-nickel or chromium-manganese type comprising

iron and chromium, nickel, manganese, carbon or the like,
with iron nitride powders added thereto as the nitrogen
(N) source substance for mechanical alloying
(austenitization) of the component elements in the
5 starting powder mixture, thereby preparing a high-
nitrogen-concentration austenite steel powders which have
a nano-size crystal grain structure and a much greater
solid-solution strengthening by way of solid solution of
nitrogen into the austenite phase. As the austenite steel
10 powders are consolidated by sintering such as sheath
rolling or extrusion, the amount of a metal or semimetal
oxide form of oxygen that is inevitably formed during the
mechanical alloying (MA) process is regulated to up to
about 0.5% (by mass), so that any coarsening of crystal
15 grains is held back by the pinning effect of that oxide on
crystal grain boundaries. It is thus possible to achieve
effective preparation of high-nitrogen-concentration nano-
crystal austenite steel bulk materials.

It is also possible to achieve more effective
20 preparation of high-manganese austenite steel having a
nano-crystal grain structure by the application of the
same MA/forming-by-sintering technique as mentioned above.

EXAMPLES

25 Examples of the invention are now explained with
reference to the accompanying drawings.

Example 1

Fig. 1 is illustrative of changes in the mean

crystal grain diameter of each mechanically alloyed element, that is, iron, cobalt and nickel when a 50-hour mechanical alloying (MA) was applied to an elementary powder mixture having an $M_{85}A_{15}$ (at%) (M is iron, cobalt or nickel), which comprised powders of the elements iron, cobalt and nickel with the addition thereto of 15 at% of carbon (C), niobium (Nb), tantalum (Ta), titanium (Ti), phosphor (P), boron (B) and so on as other elements (A). It is here noted that the data about nitrogen N are directed to iron alone.

In Fig. 1, D_{Fe} , D_{Co} and D_{Ni} are the mean crystal grain diameter (nm) of the mechanically alloyed iron, cobalt, and nickel, respectively. From Fig. 1, it has been found that the reduction of crystal grain diameters of each of the elements iron, cobalt and nickel can be more effectively promoted by mechanical alloying with the addition thereto of carbon, niobium, tantalum, titanium and so on, all the three elements being reduced down to grain diameters of a few nano-orders.

It has also been found that the refinement of crystal grains of copper, aluminum, and titanium, too, is promoted by the addition thereto of other elements, and that carbon, phosphor and boron are particularly effective as the additive elements in this case.

Example 2

Fig. 2 is illustrative of the relationships between the mean crystal grain diameter D (nm) and the coercive force H_c (kOe) of mechanically milled (MM) iron, and

cobalt.

From Fig. 2, it has been found that both iron and cobalt decrease in coercive force H_c as D decreases from a critical grain diameter D of around 20 nm, resulting in
5 improvements in soft magnetism.

Example 3

Fig. 3 is illustrative of the results of a 1,000°C-extrusion (at a pressure of 98 MPa) of powder samples (a) and (b), each of TiC alone.

10 From a comparison of sample (a) to which 100-hour mechanically milling (MM) was applied with sample (b) to which no MM was applied, it has been found that a portion of the sample (a) extruded out of an die aperture has a length of about 12 mm whereas that of sample (b) has a
15 length of about 1 to 2 mm. Such differences in forming behavior between both samples would be probably due to the superplasticity of sample (a) whose crystal grains are reduced down to the ultra-fine level by mechanical milling (MM).

20 Example 4

Fig. 4 is illustrative of the results of examination of the phases formed in two powder samples by X-ray diffraction (XRD: cobalt $K\alpha$ radiation having a wavelength λ of 0.179021 nm) after mechanical alloying (MA).

25 Specifically, mechanical alloying (MA) was applied to chromium-nickel based powder samples (a) $Fe_{81-y}Cr_{19}Ni_y$ (% by mass) where $y = 8$ to 17 and (b) $Fe_{80.1-y}Cr_{19}Ni_yN_{0.9}$ (% by

mass) where $y = 4$ to 11 , in which elementary powders of Fe, Cr and Ni were blended together Fe-N alloy (containing 5.85% by mass of N) powders in such a way as to have a target composition). Sample (a) and (b) were each charged
5 in a hard steel, cylindrical sample vessel of 75 mm in inside diameter and 90 mm in height for mechanical alloying for 720 ks (200 hours), using a conventional planetary ball mill (having four sample vessels attached thereto) at room temperature. More specifically, the
10 sample vessel was rotated at 385 rpm, the total mass of the sample was 100 grams (25 grams per each sample vessel), and the ratio of the mass of chromium steel balls to the mass of the powder sample was 11.27:1.

In Fig. 4, \bigcirc indicates that the formed phase is of
15 austenite (γ), and \bullet indicates that the formed phase is of martensite (α') induced by strong processing in the MA process.

From Fig. 4, it has been seen that in order for the nitrogen-free sample (a) to have a single austenite phase,
20 the content of nickel (y) must be greater than 14% (by mass). (see Fig. 4(a)); however, the addition of 0.9% (by mass) of nitrogen (N) allows the formed phase to consist nearly of austenite when the content of nickel is greater than 6% (by mass). This shows that austenitization is
25 significantly accelerated (see Fig. 4(b), making it possible to considerably reduce the amount of costly nickel used to compose the mechanically alloyed (MA)

product of a single austenite phase.

Fig. 5 is illustrative of the effect of nitrogen on the austenite of a mechanically alloyed (MA) sample. To this end, mechanical alloying (MA) was applied to a
5 $\text{Fe}_{63.1}\text{Cr}_{18}\text{Mn}_{15}\text{Mo}_3\text{N}_{0.9}$ (% by mass) sample of the chromium-manganese type under the same conditions for the chromium-nickel type sample (Fig. 4) (MA time: 200 hours, and X-ray: cobalt $K\alpha$ radiation having a wavelength λ of 0.179021 nm).

10 A mechanically alloyed (MA) sample that was identified by X-ray diffraction (XRD) as being of austenite (γ) as shown by \bigcirc was also measured regarding its magnetism (non-magnetism that the austenite phase shows). The results are plotted in Fig. 6.

15 In Fig. 6, the magnetization measurements M_{max} at room temperature of both mechanically alloyed (MA) samples of $\text{Fe}_{69.1}\text{Cr}_{19}\text{Ni}_{11}\text{N}_{0.9}$ and $\text{Fe}_{63.1}\text{Cr}_{18}\text{Mn}_{15}\text{Mo}_3\text{N}_{0.9}$ (% by mass) as obtained using a vibration sample type magnetism analyzer (VSM) are plotted as a function of mechanical alloying
20 (MA) times t (ks) (at a magnetic field of 15 kOe).

From Fig. 6, it has been seen that both mechanically alloyed (MA) samples become austenite (non-magnetism) as M_{max} drops drastically at or near the t value of 450 ks (150 hours).

25 Example 4 and Figs. 4 and 5 teach that to prepare high-nitrogen austenite steel powders having a nitrogen concentration of about 0.9% by mass according to the

invention, mechanical alloying (MA) should be applied for 50 to 200 hours to a powder mixture obtained by mixing iron and chromium, nickel, manganese or the like together with Fe-N alloy powders as the nitrogen source substance.

5 While the amount of the Fe-N alloy powders is increased, it is also possible to easily prepare high-nitrogen austenite steel powders having a nitrogen concentration of about 5% by mass according to the present process.

10 It is noted that samples identified by XRD and VSM as being of a single phase of austenite were used as mechanically alloyed (MA) samples for forming-by-sintering in Examples 5 to 16, given below.

Example 5

15 Fig. 7 is illustrative of an exemplary forming-by-sintering process of mechanically alloyed (MA) samples obtained using a general-purpose spark plasma sintering (SPS) machine with a powder source of $DC3 \pm 1$ V, $2,600 \pm 100$ A).

20 About 3 to 5 grams of a mechanically alloyed (MA) powder sample were charged in a graphite die of 10 mm in inside diameter, 40 mm in outside diameter and 40 mm in height in such a way as to result in a disk form of formed product of 10 mm in diameter and about 5 mm in thickness.

25 Then, a forming pressure (σ) of 49 MPa was applied to the die from both above and below for forming-by-sintering in a vacuum. The forming-by-sintering temperature (T) was

set between 650°C and 1,000°C (923° K and 1,273° K), and the holding time at each forming temperature was 300 seconds (5 minutes).

Example 6

5 Fig. 8 is illustrative of an exemplary forming-by-sintering process of mechanically alloyed (MA) powders by sheath rolling, SR.

 About 10 grams of mechanically alloyed (MA) powders were charged in a vacuum in a SUS 316 stainless steel tube
10 (sheath) of about 7 mm in inside diameter for forming-by-sintering at a temperature (T) of 650 to 1,000°C using a rolling machine.

 It is here noted that:

 The sheath rolling temperature was 650 to 1,000°C,
15 the rolling temperature holding time set before the first rolling was 900 seconds (15 minutes), and
 the rolling temperature holding time set before the second rolling was 300 seconds (5 minutes).

Example 7

20 Fig. 9 is an XRD (X-ray: cobalt K α radiation having a wavelength λ of 0.179021 nm) pattern for an mechanically alloyed Fe_{60.55}Cr₁₈Mn₁₈Mo₃N_{0.45} (% by mass) sample before and after SPS forming at 900°C, showing that even after SPS forming, that sample still takes on a single phase of
25 austenite (γ). In Fig. 9, "as MAed" and "as SPSed" stand for before SPS forming and after SPS forming, respectively.

 Fig. 10 is a scanning electron microscope (SEM)

photograph of a section of the SPS formed sample product.

The mean crystal grain diameters (D) of the mechanically alloyed (MA) $\text{Fe}_{60.55}\text{Cr}_{18}\text{Mn}_{18}\text{Mo}_3\text{N}_{0.45}$ (% by mass) sample before and after SPS forming at 900°C are shown in Table 1.

Table 1

Mean Crystal Grain Diameter (D) of mechanically alloyed (MA) $\text{Fe}_{60.55}\text{Cr}_{18}\text{Mn}_{18}\text{Mo}_3\text{N}_{0.45}$ (% by mass) sample before and after SPS forming at 900°C

Crystal Grain Diameter, nm	Before SPS forming (as MAed)	After SPS Forming (as SPSed)
D	12	45

In Table 1, the value of D was calculated from the X-ray pattern of Fig. 9, using Scherrer's equation. The value found after forming corresponds nearly to the grain diameter observed from the SEM pattern of Fig. 10.

Example 7, Fig. 9 and Table 1 teach that according to the invention, the nano-structure can be maintained even after forming, although some crystal grain growth is found in the SPS forming-by-sintering process.

Example 8

Fig. 11 is indicative in graph of the residual rate Re (%) of nitrogen after forming regarding products obtained by forming at 900°C of the following various mechanically alloyed (MA) powder samples (a) through (g).

- (a) $\text{Fe}_{60.55}\text{Cr}_{18}\text{Mn}_{18}\text{Mo}_3\text{N}_{0.45}$ (% by mass),
- (b) $\text{Fe}_{60.6}\text{Cr}_{18}\text{Mn}_{17.5}\text{Mo}_3\text{N}_{0.9}$ (% by mass),
- (c) $\text{Fe}_{63.1}\text{Cr}_{18}\text{Mn}_{15}\text{Mo}_3\text{N}_{0.9}$ (% by mass),
- (d) $\text{Fe}_{72.1}\text{Cr}_{19}\text{Ni}_8\text{N}_{0.9}$ (% by mass),
- 5 (e) $\text{Fe}_{67.1}\text{Cr}_{19}\text{Ni}_8\text{Mn}_5\text{N}_{0.9}$ (% by mass),
- (f) $\text{Fe}_{68.1}\text{Cr}_{23}\text{Ni}_8\text{N}_{0.9}$ (% by mass), and
- (g) $\text{Fe}_{64.1}\text{Cr}_{20}\text{Ni}_8\text{Mn}_5\text{Nb}_2\text{N}_{0.9}$ (% by mass).

Re (%): $(\text{Ns}/\text{Nm}) \times 100$ where Nm is the content of nitrogen in the as-mechanically alloyed sample (% by mass), and Ns is the content of nitrogen in the sample after SPS forming.

From Fig. 11, it has been seen that the samples (a), (b) and (c) of the chromium-manganese type have a Re value of 100% whereas the chromium-nickel type sample (d) (high-nitrogen stainless steel having a composition equivalent to SUS 304 steel) has an Re value of about 85%, indicating that about 15% of nitrogen contained in the mechanically alloyed (MA) sample are dissipated off in the SPS forming process. However, the residual rate Re is significantly improved in the case of sample (e) where manganese is added to sample (d), and sample (f) where the amount of chromium is increased. With the combined addition of elements manganese, chromium and niobium that serve to increase Re, as is the case with sample (g), Re could be brought up to 100%, indicating that denitrification in the forming process could be perfectly held back.

Fig. 12 shows the results of X-ray diffraction of SPS formed samples (d) and (g) of Fig. 11 (X-ray: copper

K α radiation having a wavelength λ of 0.154051 nm). From this, it has been seen that sample (d) has a structure with ferrite (α) and Cr₂N phases precipitated by SPS forming in an austenite (γ) phase, whereas sample (g) keeps its single phase structure of austenite intact even after SPS forming.

Example 9

Set out in Table 2 are the mean crystal grain diameter D, Vickers hardness Hv, offset yield strength $\sigma_{0.2}$, tensile strength σ_B , elongation δ and oxygen and nitrogen values upon analysis of an SPS or SR formed product at a forming-by-sintering temperature of 900°C of a mechanically alloyed (MA) Fe_{64.1}Cr₂₀Ni₈Mn₅Nb₂N_{0.9} (% by mass) sample as well as a test piece (SR plus annealed piece) obtained by SR forming plus annealing (at 1,150°C for 15 minutes).

Table 2

Mean crystal grain diameter D, Vickers hardness Hv, offset yield strength $\sigma_{0.2}$, tensile strength σ_B , elongation δ and oxygen and nitrogen values upon analysis of an SPS or SR formed product (at a forming-by-sintering temperature of 900°C of a mechanically alloyed (MA)

Fe_{64.1}Cr₂₀Ni₈Mn₅Nb₂N_{0.9} (% by mass) sample as well as a test piece (SR plus annealed piece) obtained by SR forming plus annealing (at 1,150°C for 15 minutes)

Sample	D	Hv	$\sigma_{0.2}$	σ_B	δ	O	N
	nm		MPa	MPa	%		
SPS Piece*	27	690	-	-	-	0.582	0.892
SR Piece**	29	750	1,450	2,810	4	0.591	0.887
SR Piece***	35	745	1,400	2,640	3	0.477	0.902
SR+Annealed Piece	98	670	1,600	2,850	30	0.594	0.898
SUS 304 Steel	75,000	160	280	590	>40	-	-

O (oxygen), and N (nitrogen) was given in % by mass, and SUS 304 steel sheet was a material obtained by solid-solution treatment.

The values of D were calculated using Scherrer's equation.

* 10 mm in diameter, and 5 mm in thickness.

** The tensile testing piece had a gage size of 4.5 mm in width, 12 mm in length (gage point distance) and 1.3 mm in thickness.

*** SR forming of austenite steel powders that were

mechanically alloyed for 250 hours in a nitrogen gas atmosphere.

Example 10

5 Set out in Table 3 are the mean crystal grain diameter D, Vickers hardness Hv, offset yield strength $\sigma_{0.2}$, tensile strength σ_B , elongation δ and oxygen and nitrogen values upon analysis of products formed by way of SR forming and SR forming plus annealing of mechanical
10 alloying (MA) samples of (a) $\text{Fe}_{63.1}\text{Cr}_{18}\text{Mn}_{15}\text{Mo}_3\text{N}_{0.9}$ (% by mass) and (b) $\text{Fe}_{65.55}\text{Cr}_{25}\text{Ni}_5\text{Mo}_4\text{N}_{0.45}$ (% by mass) (the SR forming temperature: 900°C, the annealing temperature 1,150°C, and the annealing temperature holding time: 15 minutes). It is here noted that (a) and (b) are an austenite steel
15 sample and an austenite-ferrite steel sample, respectively.

Table 3

Mean crystal grain diameter D , Vickers hardness H_v , offset yield strength $\sigma_{0.2}$, tensile strength σ_B , elongation δ and oxygen and nitrogen values upon analysis of products formed by way of SR forming and SR forming plus annealing of mechanical alloying (MA) samples of (a) $\text{Fe}_{63.1}\text{Cr}_{18}\text{Mn}_{15}\text{Mo}_3\text{N}_{0.9}$ (% by mass) and (b) $\text{Fe}_{65.55}\text{Cr}_{25}\text{Ni}_5\text{Mo}_4\text{N}_{0.45}$ (% by mass) (the SR forming temperature: 900°C , the annealing temperature $1,150^\circ\text{C}$, and the annealing temperature holding time: 15 minutes).

Sample Forming-by-Sintering		D	Hv
		Nm	
a	SR	110	830
	SR plus Annealing	153	760
b	SR	82	850
	SR plus Annealing	90	810

Sample	σ 0.2	σ B	δ	oxygen	nitrogen
	MPa	MPa	%	% by mass	% by mass
a	1,510	2,680	3	0.598	0.902
	1,560	2,790	24	0.604	0.846
b	1,450	2,820	2	0.443	0.453
	1,600	2,940	20	0.448	0.449

a: austenite steel sample

b: austenite-ferrite steel sample

Example 11

Set out in Table 4 are the mean crystal grain

diameter D , Vickers hardness H_v , offset yield strength $\sigma_{0.2}$, tensile strength σ_B , elongation δ and oxygen and nitrogen values upon analysis of test pieces obtained at a forming-by-sintering temperature of 900°C from mechanical alloying (MA) samples of (a) $\text{Fe}_{69.2}\text{Mn}_{30}\text{Co}_{0.8}$ (% by mass), (b) $\text{Fe}_{64.1}\text{Mn}_{30}\text{Cr}_5\text{Co}_{0.8}\text{Ni}_{0.1}$ (% by mass) and (c) $\text{Fe}_{64.2}\text{Mn}_{30}\text{Al}_5\text{Co}_{0.8}$ (% by mass) by way of SR forming and SR forming plus annealing (at $1,150^\circ\text{C}$ for 15 minutes).

Table 4

Mean crystal grain diameter D, Vickers hardness Hv, offset yield strength $\sigma_{0.2}$, tensile strength σ_B , elongation δ and oxygen and nitrogen values upon analysis of test pieces obtained at a forming-by-sintering temperature of 900°C from mechanical alloying (MA) samples of (a) $\text{Fe}_{69.2}\text{Mn}_{30}\text{Co}_{0.8}$ (% by mass), (b) $\text{Fe}_{64.1}\text{Mn}_{30}\text{Cr}_5\text{Co}_{0.8}\text{N}_{0.1}$ (% by mass) and (c) $\text{Fe}_{64.2}\text{Mn}_{30}\text{Al}_5\text{Co}_{0.8}$ (% by mass) by way of SR forming and SR forming plus annealing (at 1,150°C for 15 minutes)

10	Sample* Forming-by-Sintering				D	Hv
					nm	
	a	SR			14	690
	b	SR			10	810
15		SR plus Annealing			105	705
	c	SR			13	740
	Sample*	σ 0.2	σ B	δ	oxygen	nitrogen
		MPa	MPa	%	% by mass	% by mass
20	a	1,530	2,520	4	0.603	-
	b	1,640	2,960	3	0.594	0.101
		1,800	2,870	26	0.589	0.103
	c	1,600	2,630	5	0.598	-

* 1.3 mm-thick sheet

From Example 9 and Table 2, it has been found that according to the invention, when the high-nitrogen nanocrystal austenite steel (the nitrogen concentration : 0.9% by mass) having a composition equivalent to SUS 304 is

formed by sintering by means of sheath rolling (SR), a hardness about four times (that exceed the hardness of the martensite structure of high-carbon steel) and offset yield strength about six times (that are comparable to that of ultra-high tensile strength steel) as high as those of SUS 304 stainless steel prepared by melting can be obtained, and additional annealing can yield a product that has an even more improved elongation.

From Table 2, it has been found that even when N_2 gas is used as the nitrogen gas for MA, a formed-by-sintering product can be prepared, which has tensile properties much the same as those obtained using iron nitride.

From Example 10 and Table 3 (the results of sample (a)), it has turned out that even with the $Fe_{63.1}Cr_{18}Mn_{15}Mo_3N_{0.9}$ (% by mass) material of the high-nitrogen Cr-Mn type, a material that has high strength yet enriched ductility can be prepared by SR forming plus annealing, as is the case with the material of the high-nitrogen Cr-Ni type set out in Table 2.

From Table 3 (the results of sample (b)), it has been found that the austenite-ferrite material (with a ferrite phase of about 40%), because of noticeable inhibition of crystal grain growth in the SR forming process, can have mechanical properties such as hardness and strength ($\sigma_{0.2}$ and σ_B) nearly comparable to those of austenitic materials.

From Example 11 and Table 4, it has been found that even the formed-by-sintering products obtained from the $\text{Fe}_{69.2}\text{Mn}_{30}\text{Co}_{0.8}$ (% by mass), $\text{Fe}_{64.1}\text{Mn}_{30}\text{Cr}_5\text{Co}_{0.8}\text{Ni}_{0.1}$ (% by mass) and $\text{Fe}_{64.2}\text{Mn}_{30}\text{Al}_5\text{Co}_{0.8}$ (% by mass) of the high manganese-carbon type can have a hardness about four times as high as that of high-manganese austenite steel prepared by melting (e.g., SCMnH3 steel comprising 11 to 14% by mass of Mn and 0.9 to 1.2% by mass of C with water quenching applied thereto from 1,000°C), and high strength as well as enhanced ductility.

Example 12

SPS forming, extrusion, forging, high isostatic press sintering (HIP) or hot pressing at 900°C or cold pressing at ordinary temperature was applied to an $\text{Fe}_{64.1}\text{Cr}_{20}\text{Ni}_8\text{Mn}_5\text{Nb}_2\text{N}_{0.9}$ (% by mass) mechanical alloying (MA) powder sample, followed by hot rolling at 900°C, then annealing at 1,150°C for 15 minutes, and finally quenching in water. Set out in Table 5 are the mean crystal grain diameter D, Vickers hardness Hv, offset yield strength $\sigma_{0.2}$, tensile strength σ_B , elongation δ and Charpy impact value E of the samples (a) to (g) obtained by forming-by-sintering in this manner.

It is here noted that the forming-by-sintering steps were all performed in a vacuum atmosphere saving the rolling step of sample (b), and that JIS No. 6 test pieces (5 mm in width and 2 mm in thickness) were used for tensile testing while V-notched test pieces (of 5 mm in

width, 5 mm in height and 55 mm in length) was used for Charpy impact testing.

Table 5

- 5 Mean crystal grain diameter D, Vickers hardness Hv, offset yield strength $\sigma_{0.2}$, tensile strength σ_B , elongation δ and Charpy impact value E of formed bulk samples (a) to (g) obtained by the application of various forming-by-sintering steps to the $\text{Fe}_{64.1}\text{Cr}_{20}\text{Ni}_8\text{Mn}_5\text{Nb}_2\text{N}_{0.9}$ (% by mass) mechanical alloying (MA) powder sample

Sample	Forming-by-Sinter- ing	D nm	HV	$\sigma_{2.0}$ MPa	σ_B MPa	δ %	E MJ/m ²
a	SPS+Rolling+Annealing	105	690	1,650	2,890	32	2.0
b	SPS+Rolling*+Annealing	93	670	1,050	1,360	18	1.0
15 c	EX+Rolling+Annealing	152	620	1,870	3,040	35	2.8
d	FG+Rolling+Annealing	168	610	1,790	2,830	29	2.5
e	HIP+Rolling+Annealing	210	540	1,520	2,050	34	1.4
f	HP+Rolling+Annealing	96	580	1,440	1,980	20	1.7
g	CP+Rolling+Annealing	70	600	1,020	1,200	17	0.8

20 EX: extrusion

FG: forging

HP: hot pressing

CP: cold pressing

* Rolling atmosphere: air

25 SPS: pressure of 49 MPa HIP: pressure of 50 MPa

Extrusion: extrusion ratio of 3

Hot pressing: pressure of 60 MPa

Forging: forging ratio of 2

Cold pressing: pressure of 650 MPa

From a comparison of Example 12 and the results of
5 sample (a) in Table 5 with Example 9 and the results of
the material obtained by "SR plus annealing" in Table 2,
it has been found that an additional application of
rolling to the SPS formed product contributes to some
considerable improvement in mechanical properties, and to
10 higher toughness (a higher impact value) as well; the
effect of rolling is evident.

That effect of rolling is much more noticeable as a
shear-deformation inducing forming process such as
extrusion and forging is applied to samples like samples
15 (c) and (d) in Table 5 prior to rolling.

From Example 12 and Table 5, it has been found that
even with the application of such forming-by-sintering
processes as set out in Table 5, the crystal structure of
the resulting product remains limited to the nano-size
20 level of about 90 to 200 nm, and that with the application
of the forming-by-sintering used with samples (c) and (d)
in particular, tough nano-crystal austenite steel bulk
materials having a high nitrogen concentration and high
hardness and strength can be easily prepared.

25 Example 13

Fig. 13 is illustrative in perspective of a 5 mm-
diameter cylindrical test member having an annular cutout
in the center, used for the following delayed fracture

testing. That testing was carried out while tensile loads were continuously applied to the test member from both ends.

More specifically, the above test member was
5 obtained by applying extrusion to an $\text{Fe}_{64.1}\text{Cr}_{20}\text{Ni}_8\text{Mn}_5\text{Nb}_2\text{N}_{0.9}$
(% by mass) mechanical alloying (MA) sample at 900°C , and
then applying annealing of $1,150^\circ\text{C} \times 15$ minutes/water
quenching to the resulting extruded product. This test
member was then found to have an offset yield strength
10 $\sigma_{0.2}$ of 1,690 MPa, a tensile strength σ_B of 2,880 MPa
and an elongation δ of 34%.

In the present testing, tensile loads of 1,600 MPa
were applied to the test member in water (23°C)
continuously over a time period of 100 hours. Yet, there
15 was no delayed fracture at all.

Example 14

The relationships between the concentration
(content) of nitrogen x and the Vickers hardness H_v of a
product obtained by applying SR forming to a high-nitrogen
20 austenite steel ($\text{Fe}_{65-x}\text{Cr}_{20}\text{Ni}_8\text{Mn}_5\text{Nb}_2\text{N}_x$ (% by mass, and $x =$
0.45, 0.7, and 0.9) mechanical alloying (MA) sample are
shown in Table 6, given below.

Table 6

Relationships between the concentration (content) of nitrogen x and the Vickers hardness Hv of a product obtained by applying SR forming to a high-nitrogen austenite steel ($\text{Fe}_{65-x}\text{Cr}_{20}\text{Ni}_8\text{Mn}_5\text{Nb}_2\text{N}_x$ (% by mass, and x = 0.45, 0.7, and 0.9) mechanical alloying (MA) sample (the forming temperature: 900°C)

Concentration of nitrogen (% by mass)	0.45	0.7	0.9
Hv	500	600	750

Example 15

The relationships between the content of nitrogen and the Vickers hardness Hv of austenite steel (the effect of solid-solution of nitrogen) are shown in Table 7.

Table 7

Relationships between the content of nitrogen and the Vickers hardness Hv of austenite steel - the effect of solid-solution of nitrogen

Sample	Nitrogen (% by mass)	Hv	Crystal Grain Diameter D (nm)
a	0.035	400	35
b	0.9	750	30

a: SR formed sheet obtained by applying MA, strictly MM (mechanical milling) to SUS 304 stainless steel powders for 10 hours, followed by annealing (1,150°C×15 minutes/water cooling).

b: SR formed sheet obtained at 900°C, using 200-hour MA treated Fe_{64.1}Cr₂₀Ni₈Mn₅Nb₂N_{0.9} (% by mass) powders.

Example 16

5 The relationships between the mean crystal grain diameter D and the Vickers hardness Hv of austenite steel (the effect of MA on the reduction of crystal grains) are shown in Table 8.

10

Table 8

Relationships between the mean crystal grain diameter D and the Vickers hardness Hv of austenite steel - the effect of MA on the reduction of crystal grains

	<u>Sample</u>	<u>D (nm)</u>	<u>Hv</u>
15	A	75,000	≤200
	<u>B</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>400</u>

A: SUS 304 stainless steel sheet prepared by melting (N: about 0.035% by mass), and

20 B: SR formed sheet obtained by applying MA to SUS 304 stainless steel powders for 10 minutes, and then applying SR forming to the resulting powders at 900°C, followed by annealing (1,150°C×15 minutes/water quenching).

From Example 15 (Table 7) and Example 16 (Table 8),
25 it has been found that as the concentration of nitrogen of the mechanically alloyed (MA) austenitic material is brought up to 0.9% by mass, the hardness of that material

is increased to about 8 times as high as that of the SUS 304 sheet prepared by melting, and that not only the effect of solid-solution of nitrogen but also the effect of MA on the reduction of crystal grains contributes
5 greatly to this.

POSSIBLE APPLICATIONS OF THE INVENTION TO THE INDUSTRY

The austenite steel bulk materials obtained herein are now explained with reference to what purposes they are
10 used for.

High-Nitrogen Austenite Steel

High-nitrogen austenite steel materials have common properties as mentioned below. They have super strength and toughness, and show pitting corrosion resistance and
15 non-magnetism as well. In addition, they do not undergo sharp softening from the temperature of near 200 to 300°C upon temperature rises, which is usually experienced with steel materials of the martensite or ferrite type, and they are less susceptible to low-temperature brittleness
20 at a temperature at or lower than room temperature.

Another important feature of noteworthiness is that one exemplary high-nitrogen nano-crystal stainless steel of the invention having a nitrogen concentration of about 0.9% by mass that is equivalent in composition in
25 austenitic stainless steel SUS 304 has a hardness about four times (that exceed the hardness of the martensite structure of high-carbon steel) and an offset yield

strength six times (that are equivalent to that of ultra-high tensile strength steel) as high as those of that 304 stainless steel. In addition, even a material having such extremely high offset yield strength does not induce any
5 delayed fracture unlike steel materials of the martensite or ferrite type.

Thus, the high-nitrogen nano-crystal austenite steel materials of the invention, because of having such features as mentioned above, can suitably find a wide
10 spectrum of applications inclusive of high tensile strength bolts or bulletproof materials, for instance, as materials for mechanical parts and hot-processing super hard tools, given below.

(1) High tensile strength bolts and nuts (mechanical
15 clamping materials)

Usually, martensitic or ferritic steel materials are often used for high tensile strength bolts and nuts. However, such martensitic or ferritic materials, if they have a tensile strength of 70 to 80 kg/mm² or greater, are
20 susceptible to delayed fracture even under a static tensile force that is lower than the yielding point (offset yield strength). For this reason, those materials are not used as yet for high tensile strength bolts and nuts having a tensile strength of 70 to 80 kg/mm² or
25 greater.

However, the high-nitrogen nano-crystal austenite steel of the invention, because of having an extremely high strength and because its structure is made up of an

austenite phase, is unlikely to induce such delayed fracture as described above. In view of such properties of the nano-crystal austenite steel as referred to above, thus, the nano-crystal austenite steel bulk materials of the invention could be used not just as materials for the aforesaid high tensile strength bolts, but they could also be used as components of airplanes and automobiles that must now decrease increasingly in weight; for the inventive materials there might be immeasurable demands.

10 (2) Bulletproof Steel Sheets, and Bulletproof Vests

For instance, the weight of each bulletproof vest now used for military purposes is said to reach 40 to 50 kg when put on in action or the like. In addition, that vest must have much higher performance, as expressed in terms of a tensile strength of 250 kg/mm^2 and an elongation of 5 to 10%. However, never until now is any material that meets such high performance requirement developed.

(3) Bearings

20 Most of steel materials for bearing materials are only used in a relatively narrow temperature range, because of the instability of the martensite structure that forms the phase matrix of frictional and wearing portions. However, the high-nitrogen austenite steel of the invention could be used in a wider temperature range than ever before, because of no sharp strength or hardness drop in a high-temperature region, for instance, until temperatures of near 600°C are reached.

Especially when the high-nitrogen austenite steel of the invention used for the rotary parts of bearings, the amount of that material used can be much reduced because of its strength properties, so that not only can the material used be greatly saved, but it is also possible to achieve great power savings during bearing operation through a large lowering of centrifugal force of the moving part of the bearing.

(4) Gears

Steel materials used for most of gears must meet contradictory requirements of giving wear resistance to the surface (tooth face) portion of, and strong toughness to the interior of, one single gear, resulting in the need of surface hardening treatment that relies on a sophisticatedly combined technique and skill comprising carburizing to the tooth face portion, etc. and hardening and tempering. When the super hard and tough, high-nitrogen nano-crystal austenite steel prepared as by extrusion according to the invention is used for this purpose, however, such surface hardening treatment can be dispensed with.

Gears composed of the high-nitrogen nano-crystal austenite steel could also be used in a wider temperature range as compared with ordinary gears having tooth face portions made up of a martensite (instable) phase.

(5) Tools for Hot Processing and Extrusion

Hardened and tempered materials often used as high-temperature cutting tools, for instance, molybdenum based

high-speed steel materials, have the nature of softening rapidly at a temperature higher than near 400°C owing to the fact that the matrix is composed of a tempered martensite phase that becomes instable upon temperature rises. However, the high-nitrogen nano-crystal austenite steel of the invention, because its matrix is composed in itself of a stable phase, could be used as more favorable materials for tools dedicated to hot processing.

The high-nitrogen nano-crystal austenite steel of the invention, also because its matrix is relatively thermally stable, could be more effectively used for extrusion tools exposed to vigorous thermal changes during use.

(6) Medical Tools or the Like

In Europe and America, the use of austenitic steel like a chromium-nickel type SUS 304 steel in human-related fields is now being placed under bans, owing to possible problems that nickel ions dissolved during use, if not in large amounts, cause inflammation of the skin of the human body. A high-nitrogen chromium-manganese type austenite stainless steel is among nickel-free austenitic steel materials attracting attentions from such backgrounds.

The non-magnetic, high-nitrogen nano-crystal chromium-manganese type austenite steel of the invention possesses super hardness and toughness with an improved corrosion resistance (pitting corrosion resistance), and has a feature of being unlikely to embrittle by virtue of

the nature of the austenite phase even at low temperatures as well.

In view of such properties of the high-nitrogen chromium-manganese type austenite steel as mentioned above,
5 the non-magnetic, high-nitrogen chromium-manganese type austenite steel of the invention could provide promising materials for surgeon's knives, medical low-temperature tools, sharp-edged tools like general-purpose knives and scissors, tools such as drills and so on.

10